RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1852.

THE WHIG "PLATFORM."

The following are the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the Seethern delegations in Baltimore, and accepted by the Northern friends of Webster, and we presume, of Fillmore also: The Whigs of the United States in Convention assembled The Whigs of the United States in Convention assembled adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now as ever relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and the Union. their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which

their national organization as a party was effected.

1st. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers excharacter, and it is confined to the exercise of powers ex-pressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be ne-cessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessari-ly implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively

and watened over as the pallacium of our hoerties.

31. That while struggling freedom every where enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Pather of our Country as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting his country at and the country are not as a second of own to stand upon foreign ground-that our mission, as a Republic, is not to propagate our opinions or impose on other of free institutions.

4th. That where the people make and control the govern-

ment, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers. 5th. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economi-

cal administration of the government in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation, and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all parts of the country.

6th. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to

open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common delence, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general 7th. The federal and state governments are parts of one

system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of state and of individual welfare. Sth, That the series of measures known as the Compro

mise, including the fugitive slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the U. States as a settlement in principle and substance, a final and complete settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they em-brace, and so far as the Fugitive Slave Law is concerned we will maintain the same, and insist on its strict enforce ment, until time and experience shall demonstrate the ne cessity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuses, but not impairing its present efficiency, and we deprecate all future agitation of the Slavery question as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts as to the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever, and howsoever, the attempt may he made, and will maintain this system of measures as the policy essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

On Friday morning we were informed by telegraph that the Pennsylvania delegation would on that day "introduce platform resolutions, taking stronger grounds on the Compromise than those proposed by the Southern Delegates. This stroke of policy is designed to secure Southern votes for Gen.

Late on Friday night we learned by telegraph that the above resolutions were reported by the committee on the platform, with slight verbal changes in the let and 7th resolutions, and the Sth amended as follows:

Resolved, That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law inclu-ded, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance. of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing the present efficiency of the law; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made, and we will maintain this system so essential to the nationality of the Whigher the integrity of the Union. party and the integrity of the Union. This last resolution looks to us very much as if intended

to furnish a sop to Cerberus, a loophole from which the abolitionists may direct their fatal shafts at an efficient execution of the fugitive slave law, and at an exercise of the full "powers" of the law in securing the constitutional rights of the South. Why should this special reference be made to the "abuse of their powers," unless it was designed to squint at a "trial by jury" or some other expedient of the crafty and untiring abolition fanatics?

Again, it will be observed that, in order to secure votes of Northern Scott Whigs, the words "compromise" and "final" are completely expunged, and the fugitive slave law is placed on the same footing with all the "acts of the 31st Congress," and as much liable to be repealed at any time as any other the commonest law on the statute book, in the view of Ex-Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Anderson of Onio. Here is a plain loop-hole for future agitation, which he free-soilers will embrace.

following clear and unmistakeable resolutions of the Demoeratic National Convention on the same subject :

That Congress has no power under the Constitution to lateriere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, no prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abol tionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with fictations of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation larreto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dan grous consequences; and that all such efforts have an ineviendanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political

Resolved. That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of the slavery agita-tion in Congress; and therefore the democratic party of the Union, standing pon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to the faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, the act returning fugitives from service or labor included; which

act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so thanged as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

In the language of the Washington Union, whose strong view of the whole subject we beg leave to adopt, the reading of the above series of resolutions, as adopted by the Southern Whige, suggests the question, What has become of the

whig party ? What has become of the party which for long years, and with the utmost strain of all the enginery of political cor-

ruption, fought the battle of a national bank and a tariff for

of the proceeds of the public lands and the virtual abolition I the veto power of the President two of its main issues? What has become of the party which, as a general rule in raming and supporting internal improvement bills, has been tareful only to see that they made lavish appropriations of Public money at points available for political jobbing and

What has become of the party which, since 1800 and up to 18:3, resolutely set its face against all acquisitions and antexations of new territory, and all through the Mexican war

'bander," and that the "whigs were as good freesuilers as apphody," and that "the whig party had raised a great anti- Jordan Hatcher, we pledge ourselves to prove that there has theory excitement on the Texas question before the demo-Tats stirred a finger in that business?"

What has become of the party which, on the showing of E. Corwin, railled in 1848 to vote for Mr. Fillmore as being requested him to communicate my application to yourse "that time "a known abolitionist?"

Whig Convention—when we think over the measures a distant part of the State, to ask that you will at once proceed to redeem your pledge; and that you will give this request, as well as your proofs, publicity through the same the votes they have voted, and, when we then turn to "platform," this compound of equivocation and Demo-When we read the names of the men who figure now it Cey, this amalgam of barren generalities, constituting noag more substantial than a cheating and ambiguous repution of the whole essence of Whig doctrine as the counhas known it and condemned it ever since the Whige tea party-we are constrained to say with Mr. Webster,

but telerence to the compromise measures, where you in

National Convention fintly contradict all that the majority | coming in us to attempt to enlighten the citizens of Virgiof you have said during the past year in State conven- nia on a question as plain and clear as this? tions and congressional votes, you have given us a "platform" with the issues left out. If you are in earnest in this muting the punishment of Benjamin Jarvis, for an attempt your creed, you have given up all ground, so far as your opin- to kill two white men, was "that there was (ao) murder ions go, to oppose the Democratic party, and have definitely committed in the case." Now we present to our beloved capitulated to the dominant spirit of the country. If you brother of the Whig a case of murder, a murder of the most are not in earnest, then your whole platform is "a cheat and violent and aggravated kind. a gull-trap," even as your own leading organs have already announced the compromise portions of it to be. In either county, Va., 19th July, 1836, tried and convicted of the murcase—whichever horn of the dilemma you may stake your-tended to be hung on the 26th August, 1836, and senselves upon—you have shown yourselves as a party, interly

unworthy of the public confidence. The adoption, or even the suggestion for adoption, of this platform by the Whig Convention, shows that the whig parplatform by the Whig Convention, shows that the whig party, as a political organization looking to principles or measures, has noting more to do in the government of this country. What relation is there between this platform and the sectional policy of President Taylor between this platform. sectional policy of President Taylor-between this platform and the whig practices of Galphinism, Gardinerism-bend to the people.

24. The State governments should be held secure in their tween this platform and the whig policy of expending some afterward, the deceased came back in sight, called witness, and was very bloody about the head and focc; witness then reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties. which sum has to be eked out by an enormous deficiency bill rendered necessary by the fact that even whig financial laxity could not compute beforehand, in its annual estimates, the various ingenuities of peculation and extravagance which would depredate upon the public money in whigh hands? This platform is nothing but a cloak for whig practice. hands? This platform is nothing but a cloak for whig praccountries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach, by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages tices. As such, it is a confession that whig practices canism can be kept out of view by a compromise resolution?-Who, if the whigs can only keep the executive power of the country, will fail to see "Galphia" lurking under the resolu-

tion for "economy?" Put forward any marked whig man upon this platform, and the contrast between the candidate and the creed he assumes to stand on will be both ludicrous and scandalous. Is Scott the candidate? How will his four letters, bristling all over with all the condemned issues of whiggery, and a number of his own strange crotchets besides, read by the saw deceased about forty yards from his house, when two side of this platform? Is Webster the candidate? How will this platform compare with his long congressional and administrative record—old federalism included? Is Fillmore administrative record—old federalism included? Is Fillmore asked him how it happened? Deceased said, Chester had killed him. Witness then asked him how it happened? Deceased said, Chester had killed him. letter, his votes in Congress, and the recommendations of

his messages and of the reports made under his direction. When these things come to be discussed before the coun try, the Whig Convention will find that its attempt to rescue the whig party from odium and condemnation by unwhigging it, requires something more than the equivocations and ambiguities of a plagiarized platform-stolen from other organizations, and mutilated and disfigured in the stealing. Such a thing of "shreds and patches" will not furnish old whig leaders either a mask against detection, or a passport to public confidence.

But even conceding that the language of the above Whig compromise resolution comes up to the true mark, should any importance be attached to its adoption, as the voice of the Whig party? Some time since, the N. Y. Tribune, the mouth-piece of Seward, scouted at the idea that any value should be attached to the adoption of any compromise reso lution by the Whig Convention-that it would not be worth "the paper on which it was written;" that it would be nothing but a "cheat and gull trap"—and that there would not but not depressed at that place, but on further extherefor be one free-soiler less in the Northern Whig ranks amination found it fractured and depressed on the side of the beat, that on Thursday at the request of decelerals father therefor be one free-soiler less in the Northern Whig ranks—but the party there would continue to indulge the same hatred for the fugitive slave law, and would continue to agitate. Even as late as Thursday last, this same influential Whig organ, the Tribune, under the apprehension that com-Whig organ, the Tribune, under the apprehension that compromise resolutions might be forced through, indulged in the

following strong language: But we trust that it will not. Whatever resolutions m be forced through by a majority that includes the Delegate from States which cannot give a single rote to a Whig candi-date, we are well assured that they will not be carried with any such ominous unanimity as prevailed in the Convention of the other party. In that body slavery was supreme and absolute, and no one was found even to call the Yeas and Nays, and to put a roice of dissent on record against its die No such submission will be made by the Free Whige at Baltimore. They will at least assert their independence ASSTANDING ON NONE OTHER than the noble and solid old Whig ground, AND NOT ON ANY PLATFORM RAISED COON "NIOGERS" AND FASTENED WITH FETTERS AND WHIP THONGS. If Southern gentlemen see fit to crowd their own local diffi-

It Southern gentlemen see ht to crowd their own local diffi-culties into their body of Whig doctrine, very well. It is their affair, and will be no novelty for them. But when Northern Delegates are called upon to submit to the same im-position, we trust, for their sake and the sake of the coun-try,—nay, we know,—that they will assist the DEMAND AND POT THEMSELVES SOLDLY AND FOLLY ON THE RECORD AS REJECTING THE ODIOUS INTERPOLATION into their political creed. Thus they will deprive the Particular RESOLU-THEM TO THEIR TRUE VALUE AS THE EXPRESSION OF THE PER GATES IN THE CONVENTION. And those Southern men who sincerely desire not to fortify and extend the Anti-Slavery

Have not some of the predictions of the Tribune been al ready realized? Were not sixty-six votes put "boldly and fully on the record, as rejecting the odious interpolation?" Are not the resolutions deprived of "all validity," as the expression of the voice of the Whig party, and does not the Tribune hold out strongly the contingency of continued anti-slavery agitation? How different the adoption and the popular reception of the Democratic Compromise resolutions! On the first point, we shall let the National Era, (Abolition) give its testimony, which is fully borne out by all we saw and heard : The resolutions were deemed of vital importance by

This resolution to us presents a decidedly fishy aspect—and abold contrast with its pregnant ambiguity, we place the until after the nomination of the presidential candidate. While the balloting was going on, they were referred to, and their orday afternoon, the Convention assembled, to complete the nominations. All were then in attendance. The resolutions were submitted just before the balloting for a Vice Presiitial candidate was commenced, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. On the last ballot, 277 votes were given for King, 11 for Jefferson Davis—showing that all the delegates were present. Immediately, the resolutions were taken up, read twice, and the portions RELATING TO SLAVERY MOST CLAMOROUGHY APPLAUDED. Then followed the previous question, with a refusal to consider the resolutions separate. question, with a refusal to consider the resolutions separate-ly: the New York delegates, trained ever since the act of reunion to let the Hunkers always define the platform, DID NOT EVEN CALL FOR A VOTE by States; AND THE WHOLE SE-RIES OF RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED BY A STORM OF AFFIR THE DE GOATES WERE ALL PRESENT; OF IT any opposed to the resolutions had left, they were false to themselves and their constituents. Generally, they under-

stood clearly what they were, and what they were designed to accomplish; if any were ignorant, it was their own fault, and the fact would imply gross indifference on their part.

MURDER WILL OUT. On our return to the city on Saturday evening (at a quarter before seven o'clock) we found the following letter, which will speak for itself. Judge John Robertson's character is known throughout the broad limits of this Commonwealth as that of a fair, honest and honorable man. [When Judge R. resigned the Judgeship in this city, we published our very high admiration of him. We have to confess, however, that that admiration was somewhat modified when we saw it announced in the Whig, as if by the authority of Judge R. that he was a candidate for the Court of Appeals, in opposition to one of the purest men and ablest Judges in the State.] In justification of ourself, we will state that the senior editor informed us of Judge R.'s application at about two and a half o'clock on Friday; that we had intended, in going to our Bachelor's Retreat in the country, to call at his house and inform him of the time and the place in which he brother, Lieut. Gov. Wyndham Robertson; but business kept us in town until after dark, and we thought that "it was a good thing that would keep." We have also been prevented tion which is due from one old college mate and friend to another. Judge Robertson can appreciate our position .-

Annexed is Judge Robertson's letter: Mr. Thos. RITCHIE, JR., Junior Editor of the Enquirer What has become of the party which, through the lips of Mr. Webster, boasted in 1848 that the Proviso was "whigh the continue to urge that Gov. Thander," and that the "whigs were as good freesulers as Ichnesses as an abolitionist for commuting the sentence of Understanding from the senior editor that he was not in town when the paper of the 17th instant was published, I Not having heard since from either of you-a matter of which I do not complain, since the time elapsed is very short—I have concluded on behalf of my brother, who is in

Very respectfully, JO Saturday Evening, 19th of June.

We had intended to have given the evidence in this case without Judge R.'s making the request; we neither desired to throw odium even by implication upon those men who we thought had acted conscientiously, and discharged what they Gentlemen, this is not the entertainment to which we were considered to be their duty -nor could we remain silent and hatted" by the Whig Convention. Non hoe policiti! You see our own friends overrun, down trodden, and oppressed Promised us Whiggery of high proof—you have given us what by those very persons who have attempted to make a little dictly deserves to be called Whiggery and water. Save in political capital out of Jordan Hatcher. Is it necessary for us to dissect this evidence? Is it be-

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1852.

"The Whig's" only excuse for Lieut, Gov. Daniel in com-

COMMONWEALTH VS. CHESTER, A SLAVE.-In Pittsvivania

TESTIMONY .- Brimus, a negro man, slave, sworn, deposed that decedent came with a switch in his hand to the quarter where witness and Chester were, and asked witness what he was doing. Witness said he was cutting: that deceased ceased started after him; that Chester threw down his axe, after he started to run, and in about three-quatters of an hour went to him, took him down to a ditch and washed him.

at our house this morning, and I must go home; and if there is ony fuss in the morning, and i make go none; and i there is ony fuss in the morning. I will kill the one that makes it—
The witness said, Terry (calling Chester by his master's name,) kill who? He replied, Tom Williams; meaning as the witness understood, Thos. J. Williams' nero man Dick, who was Williams' foreman. When he came from the house where he was, he was sowing oats—and that the place where Dick was sowing oats, was four miles from the quarter where Chester lived-Hal being asked if Chester was drunk, answered no; he had only drank two drams during the day.— And being asked how long it was after he heard Chester make the threat, before he told of it, sald Wednesday or Thursday; and being asked what Wednesday or Thursday, said he did not know whether one or two weeks: that he could not find it in his heart to say when it was.

David C. Williams being sworn, deposeth: That he first the candidate? How will this platform tally with his Erie ran from him; that he pursued him, and when he came up with Chester, that Chester struck him with a large stick. Witness carried deceased, who was very bloody, large stick. Witness carried deceased, who was very bloody, into the house and sent after Doctor Martin; saith that the deceased said when he first saw him, he should die; that there deceased said when he first saw him, he should die; that there was a cut on the top of the head through the skin about two inches and a half long, rather on the back of the head. Witness produced a large handspike in court, and saith the deceased said (on the same having been shown him) that it was the stick with which Chester struck him; that deceased lived about a fortnight after he was wounded; sometimes appeared delirious and at others perfectly in his senses; that deceased said he should never get over it, that the jar was too great. Witness further said that he thought the deease was of sound mind when he first saw him: that dedecased told witness (his father) that he had never made him a right to the land he lived on, and thought his (deceased) children ought to have it. * * * That the second day after the operation, deceased was entirely in his proper mind, and so of Mr. Cabell of Florida.

remained till Saturday.

Doctor Chesley Martin being sworn, saith he saw deceased some six or eight hours after he received the wounds on the head which was very much swollen; that the wound that district, is entitled to a seat in this Convention. was rather on the back of the head; witness in-troduced his finger and found the skull fractured,

hould die."
Dr. White being sworn, gave about the same description as and a considerable bruise on the left of the head, from which the pieces of the fractured skull were taken; also a considerable bruise on the back and one on the right arm. supposed the wounds were given with a stick. On the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, after the operation had been performed, witness considered deceased in his right mind, and during those days he said he went to whip Chester-Chester ran, he pursued him, and upon overtaking him, Chester told him to stand off-if he came any nearer he would kill him, and the J. Chater make, him the account no ve, the shock was too severe. Witness believes he died of

Other witnesses testified to about the same facts, and to inding the place where the murder was committed, (which was about 200 yards from where the other negroes were at was about 200 yards from where the other negroes were at work, and out of their sight,") the bloody handspike. &c.—One of these, William Womack, said deceased, when in his right mind, told him of the circumstance, and made the same statement as above—adding "that prisoner struck deceased. several times whilst deceased was down, with what, he did not know-that deceased said Chester struck him the first blow with a stick which wes sitting against a log, and had

The residue of the testimony contains no material addi-The document has the following endorsement:

"The slave Chester is to be reprieved for sale and trans portation—the reprieve to be carried by the messenger who was sent to bring him to the Penitentiary."

"August 16. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON."

Now, sweat love, there is a palpable case of murder for you-one where the slave was not even struck-one where the demon was shown throughout, where his declared opigro, and yet Lieut. Governor Robertson, (a Whig) at the instance of the prisoner's counsel and one other person, who is now "doing the State good service" in the Penitentiary, and against the remonstrance of the Commonwealth's Attorney, commuted the punishment of "Chester" to transportation. Nor is even this all. On the back of this same paper, this same commutation paper, is endorsed the following;

"The slave Chester is to be reprieved for sale and transportation-THE REPRIEVE TO BE CARRIED BY THE MESSENGER SENT TO DRING HIM TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Now, we believe, that reprieves are usually sent by mailbut in this case Gov. Robertson says, the reprieve must be sent by the messenger. We have seen this "messenger" than whom a more high-minded or honorable gentleman deer not live, and we can give the key to this endorsement. It was no more nor less than this, that "indignation" was so high against the negro, that the acting Governor was afraid, that if it was known that he had commuted the punishment of the negro, the people of Pittsylvania would take him from jail and put in force "Lynch Law." Now recollect, this was in 1836. Is not this a precedent with a vengeance? Is this a murder? Our friend of the Whig will answer

candidly, of course. But enough for this branch of the subject. The Rich-

mond Whig of Friday uses the following language, or rather throws out the following challenge: "Well, if you will show us that any Whig ever put forth

s bad law or logic as the present Democratic Governor, we Now, we accept the challenge, and we will prove that he man whom the Whigs attempted to make their Governor, and whom they have made one of their Judges under the new Constitution, has expressed doctrines of which Cassius M. Clay or even Jno. P. Hale would almost have been ashamed. We have no time to comment upon the following

in the House of Delegates, Tuesday the 17th January 1532. The question asked by my friend from Montgomery was one of much force. It will not be denied that the slave, as a living man, has a right to assert and regain his liberty, if he can. Here, then, are two conflicting rights to the same The master asserts an absolute, unqualified right to

Extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Geo. W. Summers,

the slave, an authority to direct and control his every mo tion. The slave at the same time has a right to direct AND CONTROL HIS OWN ACTIONS; A RIGHT NEVER SURRENDER could find the evidence in the case of commutation by his ED, NEVER ALIENATED; A RIGHT PARAMOUNT TO ALL CON Virginians, slaveholders, we call upon you to scan, to study, to analyze this extract. If you do not see in it all from complying with our promise on Saturday by the attenexpressed that the negro is on a level with the white

man, we cannot understand the meaning of language.

not lose its appetite. "Love , dost thou like the picture?" [From the Baltimore Patriot, June 18th.] WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. Third Day - Friday, June 18th, 1852. MORNING SESSION.

To the Whig we kiss our hand; we really hope that it will

A great crowd of persons, including many ladies, are in tendance this morning, and all appear to evince deep interest in the important proceedings of this large, patriotic and The Convention was called to order by the President, Gen.

Chapman, a few minutes after 10 o'clock, when an eloquent and fervent prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Hamner. The journal of yesterday afternoon's proceedings was read by the Secretary.

When the Convention adjourned last evening, it had under

consideration the amendment proposed by Gen'l Jessup to the following substitute proposed by Mr. Ewing:

amendment, which was granted, and the amendment was people but united the Union-for he held that great National The substitute of Mr. Ewing was then unanimously

Mr. Duncan proposed that his taird resolution be informally passed over until the committee on credentials shall have reported; which was agreed to.

The convention then, on motion of Mr. Stanp, of Indiana.

rocceded to appoint the committee on the Platform, in acordance with the first resolution of Mr. Duncan, adopted The following is the committee thus appointed by the seeral delegations: Maine—Hon W P Fessenden

Naw Hampshire - Hon T M Edwards. New Hampshire - Hon T M Edwards. Vermont - Hon C Coolidge. Mussachusetts - George Ashmun. Rhode Island - Cyros Harris. Connecticut - Col A G Hazard. New York-A B Dickinson, New Jersey-Hon Wm L Dayton, Pennsylvania-Hon W F Johnston, Delaware-Hon J M Clayton, Maryland-Hon W B Clarke, Virginia-Robert F. Scott. North Carolina-Hon North Boyden. South Carolina—George S Bryan.
Georgia—Hon W C Dawson.
Aiabama—C C Langdon.
Mississippi—Gen A B Bradford.
Louisiana—G B Duncan.
Ohio—J A Harris.
Kentneks—O Rown. Kentucky-O Brown, Tennessee-Gen Zollickoffer, Indiana-John S Newman. Illinois-Hon D G Baker. Missouri-Col A B Chambers. Arkansas—Gen Thomas S James, Michigan—George E Pomeroy, Florida—Wm B Davis, Texas-Hon John B Ash.

Iowa-S 51 Ballard. Wisconsin-Alexander Spalding, California-W Frank Stewart. Mr. Allen of Tennesses, offered a preamble and resolutionarepared by Southern delegations, which he proposed to reer to the committee on the platform without reading; which was agreed to. Mr. Ward of - and Mr. Washburn of Illinois, and

everal others offered resolutions, which were referred to the same committee without reading. A resolution was then adopted that all resolutions on the platform of principles be referred to the proper committee as matter of course, and without question.

Mr. G. W. Davis of Florida, offered a resolution that the

Whigs would support no man whose principles were not Mr. Botts of Virginia, moved as a substitute that this course Mr. Botts' amendment went with it. Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, moved that the Commit-

tee on resolutions have leave to sit during the sitting of the Convention, which leave was granted.

In a short time the Committee on Gredentials, Mr. Watts of Virginia, chairman, asked and received permission to re-

of Virginia, chairman, asked and received permission to report. The report was read by Mr. Upton, one of the Secretaries of the Convention. The first matter recommended
by the Committee, was, that a delegation sent by the Whigs
of Washington city, be invited to take seats within the bar
of the Convention, which was unanimously agreed to before
the remainder of the report was read. All that portion of
the report, relative to which there was no dispute, was
passed over without reading; by general consent, on motion
of Mr. Cabell of Florida. The committee report in reference to the 3d Congressional district of New York, that John W. Beekman having re-

That Porteus Baxier was elected from the 3d district of Vermont, contrary to the usages of the Whig party of that State, and that he is not entitled to a seat in this Conven-In relation to the 8th district of New York the committee

to the conclusion that Theodore H. Benedict is duly returned a delegate from that district. In the case of the 11th district of New York, the Convenion having been composed of ten delegates, five of whom voted for Jacob Hardenburg, and five for Joseph M. Smith, and that neither of them are entitled to a seat, but resolved that both be admitted to seats, with a privilege of casting one vote in all cases in which they can agree. (Much

27th district of New York, is the proper delegate, and tha In the matter of the 31st district of New York, the committee report in favor of the claims of Albert L. Bennett, and against those of A. H. Cole.

That the four gentlemen elected as alternates from Cali fornia be entitled to seats on the floor of the Convention, but e not entitled to vote. A minority report by Mr. Layton, of Delaware, and others. was then presented and read, who declared in favor of the ollowing gentlemen:

District 3t, New York, Wm L Shardlow; 9th, do, W Blakey; 11th, do, J M Smith; 29th, do, Chastain Cook; 31st ao A H Cole; 3d, Vermont, Porteus Baxter.

Mr. Gabell of Fla., moved the adoption of the report of
the Committee, (majority report,) and demanded the previ-

ous question.

Mr. Vinton of Ohio, demanded that the States should be

called, to ascertain if the motion for the previous question was seconded, which vote resulted as follows: Yeas—New Hampshire 5, Vermont 4, Massachusetts 12, Reas—New Hampshire 3, vermont 4, Jassachusetts 14, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 4, New York 4, New Jersey I, Pennsylvania 2, Maryland 8, Virginia 12, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 6, Kentucky 12, Teanessee 12, Indiana 7, Illinois 2, Missouri 5, Arkanasa 4, Michigan 1, Florida 3, Texas 4, Michigan 1, Florida 3, Texas 4, owa 4, Wisconsin 3, California I - Total 164.

Nays-Maine 8, Vergont 1, Massachusetts 1, Connecti-cut 2, New York 21, New Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 25, Delaware 3, Virginia 1, Ohio 23, Indiana 6, Illinois 8, Michigan 5, Wisconsin 2, California 2-Total 117.

There was, however, a second to the previous question.

After the vote was taken, there was some difficulty in reference to seats from New York.

orence to sears from New York.

Mr. H. J. Raymond of the city of New York, claimed his seat as a delegate from the twenty-second district of New York, but the chair ruled that he could not be heard, nor would his claim be indulged. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Bruce were sent as delegates from the district, with instructions to vote as they might agree, but as Mr. Bruce did not come, Mr. Raymond, who resides 350 miles from the district, claimed the seat as stated. Mr. Richardson will of course vote as he may choose, no one being present to advise or confer

The question then rose, "shall the main question be now puil" and the report of the majority of the committee was A metion was made to reconsider the vote just taken, and a motion was then made to lay the motion to reconsider on the table and adopted.

he table and acopted.

A medion to adjourn was made, when
Mr. Van Trump, of Ohle, moved to go into the nomina n of President and Vice President at once, but the Chair decided that the motion was not in order, and the vote was then (12 o'clock) taken by states on a motion to adjourn un til 5 minutes past 6 o'clock this afternoon; lost-ayes 132,

Mr. Evans, of Maine, got consent of the Convention to say, that the committee of resolutions would soon be ready to report their platform, &c., and that no nomination should made or voted for until that was received. The Convention then adjourned till 5 o'clock Friday after-

EVENING SESSION, JUNE 18, 5 P. M.

The Convention having been called to order at five the Committee of one from each State, who were charged with the duty of reporting to this Convention, a series of

resolutions, to preent a report, which I hold in my hand.— And I beg leave to say that after much deliberation, conducted with the kindest and most conciliatory feelings, the report has been adopted with very great, although not entire unan-imity, (applause,) and, sir, by leave of the Chair, I will, owing to the hasty manner in which the resolutions have been drawn up, take a position in front of the Chair, and read the resolutions which I have been instructed to present.

Mr. Ashmun then took a position near the President's chair, and read the resolutions. They are the same as those adopted at a meeting of the Southern Whig delegations, (published in another column,) except the 5th and Sin. which resolutions were modified by the committee to read as follows: drawn up, take a position in front of the Chair, and read

and repair habors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the com-mon defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their char-

S. That the series of Acts of the 31st Congress, the Act known as the Fugitive Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation tguard against evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency; and we depre cate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the Nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union. The resolutions as they were read, were severally received with domonstrations of applause, especially those relating

to the Compromise measures. There were loud cries of "Choate," "Choate," when amid the almost general call

Mr. Rufus Choate rose and said that he did not clearly Resolved, That the Committee on the Platform shall consist of one delegate from each State, selected by the delegates of said State. sist of one delegate from each State, selected by the delegates of said State.

Which amendment of Gen. Jessup is in the following words:

Resolved, That each member of said Committee on Resolutions shall be entitled to vote so many votes as the State which represents is entitled to in the Electoral College.

This was in substance the same amendment which had been adopted as an amendment to Mr. Duncan's second resolution of Mr. Duncan's second resolution in the morning. Said second resolution of Mr. Duncan, thus amended, being before the Convention when Mr. Ewing's substitute, above referred to, was offered,—

General Jessup rose and asked leave to withdraw his

parties, when wisely and morally administered, are among our most effecious instrumentalities of Union-so declare? forward this issue of slavery be drawn from the political creeds and contentions of both the great parties of the coun-try, which would have the effect of allaying the spirit of strife and securing the ceace which we now so richly enjoy

Among the reasons addiced why the Compromise measures should be sustained was one that no man of honor might go out and advocate the support of the nominee on the ground that by his election agitation would cease, while another should advocate his election on the ground that agitation would be increased. Would not every man having a heart in his bosom regard with contempt a Whig going into one region, and from the Northern side of his mouth saying "no platform, agritation forever," and then going into another and blowing out of the Southern side, "no pintform, but a letter in every man's breeches pocket." I hope that all the resolutions, and more especially the eighth, concurring in the Compromise measures, will be unanit

ly and authoritatively adopted and promulgated by this Conwentlon of Whigs.

Mr. Charles Anderson of Ohio, said he hoped he would have the calm attention of the Convention, as this was the first time he had the honor, and certainly it would be the inst, of presenting his views to the Convention. From early poychood he had been a decided Whig, a national Clay ly coyhood he had been a decided Wnig, a national Whig, (appliause,) and he had remained such to this day.

This compromise was, after all, nothing but a law like all others on the statute book. The first compromise of Mr. Clay was nothing more than an act regulating duties on imports. So with this compromise; it is nothing more than any other law on the statute book. He was not opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. He would make it strong enough to take from the free States not only all the fugitive slaves, but also all the free negroes and abolitionists. That, however, would perhaps, be too cruel; for it was not easy to con-neive what hard task-masters lucre would make the aboli-

He was opposed to the platform, and to making the fugi-tive slave law a permanent law, because he believed the South had been deceived into making this law have a force upon the statute book beyond other laws.

clarations as these were made. In this way an unkind and fearful feeling had grown up. The South and North, like boys, were now daring each other to knock chips off each other's hats. Or, after a roll in the mud, the South was now He was for the passage of the omnibus and all its passen-

gers. He regarded this platform as a trap to catch a man who was always known to have been in favor of the compromise. (Applause.) That great soldier, statesman and patriot he hoped would not be thus entrapped. He hoped if it were presented to him, he would reject it. If he (Anderson) was in his place, and the ten commandments were pre-sented to him as a test, he would not, under the circumstances, and knowing the object and design of the test, accept them, because he denied the authority of the body to present it. During his remarks, Mr. A. was repeatedly applauded.

Mr. Botts did not rise to discuss the platform, for every word of which, if it suited the convention, suited him.— Applause.] He came here as a National Whig, disposed and intending to support whoever should be the nominee of the convention. [Applause.] He had no prejudices against any of the candidates named, for either of them would be an honor to any party, and of which any party might be He had listened to the gentleman from Massachusetts,

with pleasure and delight, so long as he spoke of patriotism and nationality; but with what pain had he listened to him when speaking of no pledges, but letters in breeches pockets. He was sorry, and he intended no offence to the gentle-ian, to hear him make such a low fling at any one. [Ap-lause.] Where are those letters said to be in the breeches nuckets in this Convention?

Mr. Davis of Florida—"One is in the possession of one of your colleagues." [Applause.]

Mr. Botts said he called upon the gentleman from Massachusetts to answer him, and the gentleman from Florida, who this morning offered a resolution here to support no one who was not sound on the compromise, answered him. I have the letter here, and I will read it. A voice--"Read all of it."

Mr. Botts-'Yes, I will read all of it. From the date to the signature, I will read it to put down the calumny. I want to atisfy the people of the United States, and particularly he Whig party, that the soldier and civilian, the patriot and statesman, has not sent private letters here to a delegate from Virginia to influence the Convention. [Applause.] I will read the letter, and if there be any one else here with letter let him produce it. It appears now that General Scott, who had a letter in every breeches pocket of the Convention, has, in fact, but one letter, and that is in my coar

[A voice that has been smooked out.]

There were cries of "read the letter."

Mr. Botts said he would begin with the date and end with he signature. [Voices: "Let the secretary find it boice? "That's right," and cries of "read," "read." I want to satisfy not only this convention, but the whole American, people, and the Whig party of the United States—[Huzzas] that the distinguished man, soldier and civilian, is not liable to the imputation of sending letters to gentlemen to be kept

in their breeches pockets.

"I ask any gentleman, if he has a letter in his breeches pocket to produce it. This letter which I hold in my hand, written by General Winfield Scott, is dated Tuesday night, (cheers.) while it appears there is a letter in the breeches pocket of this Convention. But there seems to be but one preches pocket, and that happens to be my coat pocket." ther) on last Tuesday night. It is as follows

"My Dear Sir: I have decided to write nothing to the Convention, or to any individual member, before nomination, but should that honor fall to my lot, I shall, in my acceptance, give my views on the compromise measures, in terms at least as strong in their favor as those I read to you terms at least as strong in their later as a strong in their later later as a strong in their later later

"In haste, yours truly, "To Hon, W. S. Archer." This was succeeded by laughter. Mr. Botts-Gentlemen, don't laugh too soon; I have not

A Voice-What! another letter? Mr. Botts-I propose to read the resolutions referred to in

Mr. Colvin inquired whether the letter of Gen. Scott said anything about the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Botts-I believe Gen. Scott makes reference to the

slavery question, if that has any connexion with the fugi tive slave law. (Laughter and cries of 'good.')
Mr. Bouts then read the resolutions adopted by the New
Jersey Whig State Convention, declaring for the generally avowed principles of the party, and resolving, "That the Whigs of New Jersey are now, and always have been de-

oted sincerely and unreservedly to the Constitution in all its parts; that we avow ourselves bound by and earnest to fulfil all its requirements; that we are equally bound to a cheerful and loyal obedience to the laws; that we respect now and always the reserved rights of all the States; that we have been always and are now opposed to the agitation of sectional questions, and are especially averse to the re-newal of any discussion on the subject of slavery, or the agation of any measures having reference thereto.
(This was warmly and loudly applauded.)

Mr. A. G. Hazard inquired-"Are you reading what Scott said, or what somebody else said? (Laughter.)
Alr. Botts.—"I read the paper to show what was the preise nature of the resolutions to which Gen. Scott makes re-Voices-"It won't do."

Mr. Smith of Alabama, asked a question, to which Mr. Archer replied that he had been a friend and class-mate of Gen. Scott at the time he was thirteen years of age, and that Gen. Scott had learned from his own lips that he was in that teen, seed that he are the de-favor of the re-election of Mr. Fillmore. (Cheers.) He de-nied most emphatically that there had been any collusion between himself and Gen. Scott, and complained of the impu

Mr. Smith said his question was simply this: Was it not understood between you that the letter should be used if Gen. Scott's friends should think it expedient. If not, why was it shown to members of the Convention? Mr. Archer again denied that such an understanding exist-

ed, and stated that the gentleman had ungenerously charged Mr. Drayton said that after the meeting of the New Jersey Whig Convention, which passed those liberal resolutions on the subject of slavery, he announced that fact to General He (Drayton) stated in the letter that he had no Scott. He (Drayton) stated in the letter that he had no wish to draw him into a correspondence, but if he desired to make a communication to the New Jersey delegation, he would be willing to receive it. No answer has been received, [applause,] and no member of the delegation has ever seen a letter from Gen. Scott on the subject.

Mr. Botts—I am happy to hear the distinguished representative from New Jersey say that he has no orivate letters

sentative from New Jersey say that he has no private letters sentative from New Josey v.
in his breeches pucket. (Laughter.)
Mr. Cabell begged and received permission to ask a ques-

Those interrogatories have brought out one letter, not from the breeches pocket but the coat pocket. I would ask whether there is not in the vest pocket another letter. I wish to khow, too, whether there is any truth in the state-ment that the gentleman from Syracuse did not write a let-ter to General Scott, saying that if he (Scott) did write a letter, the Free Soil party would go against him, and that he

would thus lose the election.

Mr. Cabell was proceeding with his remarks when his voice was drowned in cries of order. There was the great-

est possible state of confusion.

Mr. Botts said he could not answer the question, as he had no such letter in his breeches pocket, [laughter and cheers:] and that if it falls to the lot of Gen. Scott to have the honor of a nomination, the gentleman will have an op-portunity of knowing what Gen. Scott is for and against.— And he asked Mr. Cabell this question: "Is it, or has it been your purpose to vote for Scott in any letter or platform?"

A voice: "That question is out of order." [Applause.]

Mr. Cabell—I have stated in private and public, every

where, that under no conceivable state of the case will vote for a man who repudiates principles dear to me. [Ap-Mr. Botts concluded his speech, when

Mr. Botts concluded his speech, when Mr. Choate replied to certain remarks directed by Mr. Botts against him, taking occasion to culogise Daniel Webster as the author of the compromise measures.

Mr. Botts, with no disrespect for Mr. Webster, said that Mr. Clay was the author of the Compromise measures; and this was received with wild applause.

After points of order, and many stirring scenes which

time will not permit us to narrate, the vote was taken on the platform resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of yeas 227, nays 66, as follows:

Yeas—Maine 4; New Hampshire 5; Vermont 5; Massa-Yeas-Maine 4; New Hampshire 5; vermont 5; Massa-chusetts 13; Rhode Island 4; Connecticut 4; New York 12; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 21; Delaware 3; Maryland 8; Virginia 15; North Carolina 10; South Carolina 8; Georgia 10; Alabama 9; Mississippi 7; Louisiana 6; Ohio 8; Kentucky 12; Tennessee 12; Indiana 7; Illinois 6; Missouri 9; Arkansas 4; Florida 3; Tayan 4; Jone 4; Visconsin 4; California 4

Nays-Maine 4: Connecticut I; New York 22: Pennsylvanin 6: Ohio 15; Indiana 6; Illinois 5; Michigan 6; Wisconsin 1.-Total 66. Loud, long, and startling were the expressions of ac-

When the Secretary announced the vote—
A delegate from Indiana said he desired the vote to be an

nounced in a proper manner, and not in the tone used by the Secretary. He moved the Secretary be censured.

Voices, "Yes!" "Yes!" Others cried out "No!" A delegate from New Jersey said he was the best Secretary in the United States. Mr. Upton, the Secretary, said the confusion was so great

during the vots that he had to use his langs to their utmost extent, and his voice failed him in announcing the vote. He had enderwored to do his duty as well as he could, and if the Convention thought proper to censure nim, it might be done. [Loud applause.] Mr. Jessup moved a resolution that this Conventi now proceed to vote for a candidate for President of the United States, in the manner following: That the Secretary of the Convention shall call the several States, beginning with Maine, and the chairman of each delegation, as they

are called, shall announce the person or persons for whom the votes of said States shall be given, which shall be re-corded by the Secretary; a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination. The some course shall be observed in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Proidency.

Hon, J. C. Jones of Tennessee. "Hear me for a moment, Though an homble and unaspiring man, here or elsewhere, I have been at least made subject to misconception. As my name has been mentioned here in concection with an unpleasant affair, I feel it due to myself that I should state all my connection with it. I hoped when the report came in it would be received with one universal aye. I have labored as hard as any one by and day night, with the East, West and North, to promote that end. It has been insignated that I intended to prove false to the South, that I would prove a

traiter to the land where rest my fathers, and the little children of my love. This would not be believed by thos who know me. I am an American chizen, and will never be satisfied with upon the statute book beyond other laws.

The South had been deceived by deeigning men into the belief that their rights would not be secure unless such declarations as these were made. In this way an unkind and fearful feeling had grown up. The South and North, like boys, were now daring each other to knock chips off each other's hats. Or, after a roll in the mud, the South was now foother's hats. Or, after a roll in the mud, the South was now foother's hats.

[Applause.]
A voice—"Will you vote for Scott if he refuses to accord A voice—"Will you vote for Scott if he refuses to accord to the platform?"

Mr. Jones.—I do not consider that a supposable case,

for I know he will. Applause.] Nominate Mr. Web-ster, and I will support him. [Applause.] Nominate your present distinguished President and I will labor for his election. [Applause.] I never had but one political idol, (pointing to a portrait of Clay,) and I never expect that my political feelings will ever again be so warm as they have been for that dying patriot. [Loud applause.] I never saw General Scott till the second of January last. He did me the honor to call upon me. We entered into a full and free reservation. Ludd him that my State would water for Mer. conversation. I told him that my State would vote for Mr. Fillmore, on account of the firmness and fidelity with which he had discharged his constitutional duties, and that if I were sent here as a delegate I would vote to carry out the views of my State. I told him that Tennessee would vote for no man who was not for supporting and maintaining the Compromise in all its parts. He said he was an urdent supporter and friend of the Compromise measures, from the day they were first presented to Congress by Henry Clay, and

that he was opposed to touching them in any manner, shape or form. [Loud applause.] Mr. Jones then said the Southern Whigs were all united in support of this Compromise, and he appealed to the North-ern Whigs to unite with them and forever put down the agitation of slavery. He appealed to them to do this by all the recollections of the past and the bright hopes of the fu-ture. He pledged nimself as a soldier, enlisted for the war

n behalf of whoever should be the nominee of the Conven Mr. Bryan of South Carolina, got the floor, but yielded Union man; and felt satisfied that while all were gratified at the speeches they had heard, still they would be better dis-

the speeches they had heard, sin they could be charging their duty to the Whigs of the Union by proceeding to vote for President. He rose to move the previous questions to the control of tion, but would have to surrender the floor to the gentleman from South Carolina. Mr. Bryan appealed to his brother Whigs of all parts of the Union to stand firm and sure by the compromise. Country was greater than party. Whoever did not stand by the com-

was greater than party. Whoever did promise did not stand by his country. The previous question was here moved. The resolution was again read.

Mr. Stanard of Virginia, asked whether under the reso-lution, a majority in the Electoral College would be required The previous question was then seconded,

The vote upon laying the resolution on the table was then ommenced, when the interrogatories as to the meaning of i vere renewed by several delegates. Mr. Jessup then, by consent, modified his resolution so as

to require a majority of the electoral college, or 149 votes, to aominate a candidate. The convention proceeded to vote. There was much con sequent excitement and anxiety manifested. The galleries as well as the floor of the Hall were densely crowded; among

hose in the first named were many ladies. There was a flood of light from the gas jets; and now was to come the trial of the strength of the respective candidates. Six votes were taken, with the following result. First ballot.

For Fillmore—Vermont I, Rhode Island I, Connecticut I, New York 7, Pennsylvania I, Maryland S, Virginia 13, N. Carolina 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 6, Ohio I, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 12, Missouri 9, Arkansas 4, Florida 3, Texas 4, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 1, California 1—Total 133.

For Winfield Scott—Maine 8, New Hampshire 1, Ver-

mont 1, Massachusetts 2, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 2, N. York 24, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 3, Vir-glnia 1, Ohio 22, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsiu 1, Cahfornia 2-Total 131. For Webster-New Hampshire 4, Vermont 3, Massachu

consin 3, California 1-Total 29. SECOND BALLOT.

SECOND BALLOT.

For Fillmore—Vermont 1, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 1, New York 7, Pennsylvania 1, Maryland 3, Virginia 12 N. Curohna 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Missispipi 7, Louisiana 6, Ohio 1, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 12, Missourt 9, Arkansas 4, Florida 3, Texas 4, Iowa 4, Wiscontin, Texas 13, 11

sin 1-Total 131.
For Scott-Maine 8, Vermont 1, Massachusetts 2, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 2, New York 25, New Jersey 7, Ponnsyivania 25, Delaware 3, Virginia 2, Omo 22, Indiana 13, Hnois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 1, California 3-Total 133. For Webster-New Hampsnire 5, Vermont 3, Mussichusetts 11, Rhode Island 2. Connecticut 3, New York 1, Wis-

consin 3, California 1-29.

Necessary for the nomination 149. THIRD BALLOT-precisely as the second.

FOURTH BALLOT.
For Webster-New Humpshire 4, Vermont 3, Massachu setts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 3, New York 1, Ohio setts 11, Knode Island 2, Connecticut 3, New York 1, Onio 1, Wisconsin 3, California 1—29.
For Fillmore—Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 1, New York 7, Pennsylvania 1, Maryland 8, Virginia 12, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippa 7, Louisiana 6, Kentucky 12, Tennessee 12, Missouri 9, Arkan-ana 4, Michigan 1, Florida 3, Texas 4, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 1—

For Scott-Maine 8, New Hampshire 1, Vermont 2, Massachusetts 2, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 2, New York 25, New Jersey 7 Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 3, Virginia 2, Onio 22, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Michigan 5, Wisconsin 1, California 3-134.

California 3-154.

FIFTH BALLOT.

For Webster—New Hampshire 5, Vormont 3, Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 3, New York 2, Wis-

Consin 3, California 1-50.
For Fillmore - Vermont 1, Rhode Island 1, Connectical

4, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 1-133.

For Scott Maine 8, Vermont 1, Massachusetts 2, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 2, New York 24, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 25, Delaware 3, Virginia 2, Ohio 22, Indiana 13, Hilinois 11, Michigan 4, Wisconsin 1, California 3-130. Inois 11, Michigan 4, Wisconsin 1, Cantornia 3-130.

Sixth Ballot—the same as the first ballot.

In the course of the voting, questions were raised by some of the delegates involving their respective rights.

Illinois on the first five ballots, had voted for Scott, but on

the sixth the delegate from the 7th distrect said he would no longer misrepresent his constituents, and voted for Millard illinore, Mr. Washburn said the delegates from Illinois had been instructed to vote in such manner as the majority might determine, and therefore they had voted as a unit. After

debate and confusion, it was decided the delegate had a Another delegate from that State then voted for Mr. Fill When New York was called Mr. Richardson arose and insisted on his right to vote.

The Chair said that by a portion of the report of the

Committee on Credentials, which was adopted by the Convention this morning, Mr. Raymond was recognized as a co-delegate of the gentleman, the two to cast the vote of the district when their could arree. destrict when they could agree.

Between the votes, as above, several motions to adjourn were made and voted down, and there were cries for another, and yet another vote, until, at a quarter past line

o'clock, an adjournment took place until ten o'clock tomorrow (Saturday) morning. The Baltimore Patriot of Friday afternoon says The Committee on Credentials have been unceasingly at work on the contested cases, and at a late hour last night prepared their report. The Webster delegate from Vermont, one Webster delegate from New York city, (Mr. Grinnell,) one Webster delegate from New York city, (Mr. Grinnell) one Fillmore delegate from the city, (Mr. Beckman.) three from the interior of the State, (Fillmore,) and two cases in which both contestants were allowed scats, that is, one (Scott) to nullfy the other, (Fillmore,) were reported formal-

stated by the chairman of the New York delegation yester-day, 31 Scott to 4 Fillmore, will be—
Scott. Webster. Fillmore. Tied. Webster. Scott. The report of the Committee was accepted by nearly a Fillmore and Webster vote against a Scott vote: the former sustaining the report, and the latter resisting it. The vote is considered by many as indicating the present strength of the opposite influences. [See proceedings.]

ly upon, so that the vote in New York, instead of being, as

DIED.

DIED.

DIED.

DIED.

DIED.

DIED.

DIED.

DIED.

DIED.

Octock, A. M., CONYDON.

voungest son of Burwell and Octavia Jones, aged one year, nine
months and three days.

Papers of Montgomery, Alabama, wili please copy.